

## SELLING SILKS.

CROWDS HAVE COME TO SEE.

QUANTITY: diminishing.  
QUALITY: steadfast.  
STYLE: all that's going.

PRICE: duly appreciated.

The Black-gown China Silks, an array of new patterns in them—top taste.

The Pongees, a new lot of wash material, at 49c; sells commonly for a dollar.

There new trimmings: we have them all—every late pattern and style, and prices to suit.

It is a great sale.

L. S. AYRES &amp; CO.

What the "MUSICAL COURIER" Says

BALDWIN PIANOS

"A word about the Baldwin Piano. In a quiet way the Baldwin piano has been making the Baldwin name and its quality of tone. The instruments are carefully constructed, and in appearance, follow the best model of American pianos. The tone is surprisingly powerful and penetrating, and is enriched with what is known as the 'carrying' quality, the vibration being true and sustained. The touch is sympathetic and responsive, and the piano is altogether a pronounced masterpiece of modern development of this department of the piano. All that has been accomplished, with the Baldwin piano is done in a simple, unobtrusive, and unassuming way. The scale itself—original scale, too—was made by H. H. Baldwin & Co., who do not believe in copying scales."

We invite your inspection of these pianos in all the different styles as

D. H. BALDWIN &amp; CO.'S

95, 97 and 99 N. Pennsylvania St.

NEW BOOKS.

ESSAYS ON FRENCH NOVELISTS—By George Saintsbury. \$2.00

INFLUENCE OF FAITH AGAINST INFIDELITY—By David Roberts. \$2.00

MAKING THE MOST OF LIFE—By J. R. Miller. \$1.00

THE PRICE OF A CONSCIENCE—By Pierce Butler. \$1.00

IMPRESSIONS AND OPINIONS—By George Moore. \$1.00

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO.,

9 and 11 West Washington Street.

ART EMPORIUM.

Telephone 500.

Water Colors, Etchings, fine color prints and other kinds of new pictures, have already begun to arrive for fall trade. Visitors are always welcome to look over our cases of pictures, whether intending to buy or not.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY.

33 South Meridian street.

OPERATING IN WHEAT.

A Few Here Draw Out of the Rise with Good Gums to Their Accounts.

Yesterday afternoon a Journal reporter visited two or three of the brokers' offices in the Board of Trade building to learn what fortunes had been made or lost in wheat. "This has been a very unusual day," remarked broker Overman. "The opening this morning was wild and feverish, beginning at \$1.11 for December, selling as high as \$1.14, declining and closing at \$1.03 bid. I don't think anybody here has been much hurt. Of course during the prevailing excitement there has been some money lost and some made. It is impossible for everybody to be always on the right side. In this market the bulls and bears have been about equally divided. The market has been fluctuating so widely that many traders have been disposed to let it alone. Besides this Chicago brokers have required larger margins, usually 5 to 10 cents, and many don't like to put up so much money."

"Has anybody made any big money?" inquired the reporter.

"I know of four persons who have made very good money on this last up-turn. They sold, dropped out and didn't come in again, and were to be very rich. These amounts are not very large, but run from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each. The opportunities have been large, the chance of a lifetime, but no one has traded heavily. In Indianapolis it is a remarkably calm day. It has not its usual anywhere."

"What do you think of the outlook?"

"I believe the price will be lower. Foreigners have been selling wheat in New York and Chicago, and this has aided the slump. I think that after settling to a lower point, it will become steady and we will have higher prices again. We will have a very active market all along after that and I would not be surprised if, in May next or before, the price will go very high. There has been a great failure in crops in Europe. There's no doubt of that, and next May will see wheat at the highest."

The Difference Alone a Good Crop.

Anybody can guess on Indiana's wheat crop now, and one man's guess will be as good as another's, for the reason that there can be no statistics whatever on the subject. By an act of that very remarkable body, the last Gerry-mandering Legislature, the Bureau of Statistics will pay no attention to crops, and so far as the State Board of Agriculture is concerned, it has no power and never had any facilities for gathering these important data. Upon the alleged view from a few counties, some mathematicians figure that the wheat crop amounts to 70,000,000 bushels, while others, upon like information from other counties, figure on 50,000,000 bushels. These estimates are so widely apart, that the intervening 20,000,000 bushels would almost stand for the crop of an off year.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATER—"A SOAP BUBBLE."

"A Soap Bubble," which is drawing people to the Park Theater this week, may not be the greatest drama ever written, but it is certainly a relief from the sensationalism of the border plays, and in addition contains much that is amusing. It has been altered and somewhat improved since it was last seen here, and the specialties introduced are attractive and generally new. There were good audiences at both performances yesterday. The company contains a number of clever people. Mr. McAlpin, who plays the part of the clown, makes much fun out of it. Miss Irene Gale (of this city), who is intrusted with a small part, gives it a clever and graceful presentation. Miss Foster, Miss Laver, Mrs. Harvey and Mr. Gale provide for the other characters. The singing of the company is good, and throughout the performance is an entertaining one. It will be repeated every afternoon and evening this week.

CHARLES DICKENS IN "INOCENT."

At the box-office of the Grand this morning will begin the advance sale for the performances of "Innocent" on Friday and Saturday next, by Charles Dickens and his company. The attraction is a new one and of a superior order.

New side-boards at Wm. L. Elder's.

## PAID OUT OF TAX RECEIPTS

Mr. Sullivan's Financiers Cannot Juggle the Figures to Refute the Records.

A Very Large Floating Debt Will Appear at the End of the Year—An Ardent Democrat Makes a Few Calls.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

What the Sullivan Administration Did and Did Not Do.

Naturally the minor Democratic organ, the Sentinel, followed up the effort of the major organ, the News, to break the force of the financial showing of the Sullivan administration, as exposed by the Journal. And it, of course, repeated the lie about the Sullivan administration having \$100,000 of temporary loans to pay for its predecessor. The controller's office is directly responsible for this lie, as it furnished the material for both these organs. Saturday afternoon a Journal reporter asked Deputy Controller Perrott, in the presence of a Sentinel reporter, if the loans for a year, aggregating about \$100,000, made at the beginning of 1890, were not paid out of the receipts of 1890. "There's no record to that effect," he replied. On the strength of Perrott's assertion the Sentinel published this, Sunday morning.

Jan. 8, 1890, the Sullivan administration borrowed for three months, at 4 1/2 per cent, \$35,000. Feb. 5 it borrowed, at 4 1/2 per cent, for two months, \$25,000. Sept. 13 it borrowed for two months, at 4 1/2 per cent, \$35,000, and Dec. 12, 1890, the city borrowed \$65,000 for four months, at 4 1/2 per cent. This money, the money market, was compelled to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. This made a total of \$190,000 borrowed in temporary loans by the Sullivan administration in 1890. Of this sum \$100,000 was borrowed to pay off the temporary loans of 1889, and the balance of \$90,000, which is the amount the Sullivan administration really borrowed for itself.

The question as to whom that \$100,000 was paid was again asked of Perrott yesterday afternoon. "You can't find any records," replied Sam, "to show that the old administration paid them."

"When were they paid, then?"

"When they fell due, on the 1st of January."

"Where did you get the funds?"

Osterman advanced them.

"You might as well take county funds to pay city debts!"

"Don't know. Better ask him."

WHEN THE LOANS WERE PAID.

All the time Perrott was talking he probably knew the exact state of the case.

Those temporary loans were paid out of the receipts of 1889 by the treasurer, as shown by the report of John C. Shoemaker, F. W. Hamilton and E. B. Swift, the commission appointed to examine into the city finances.

This report was made to the Council Feb. 17, 1890. It also shows that the semi-annual interest on the bonded debt, due Jan. 1, 1890, amounting to over \$50,000, was paid out of the receipts of 1889. This report says:

We find that the treasurer has made payments on account of the city, for which no warrants have been issued, as follows:

Check dated Dec. 28, 1889, for interest on bonded debt, draft sent to Wm. L. Elder &amp; Co., New York \$61,894.25

Exchange on draft \$61,894.25

F. W. Withoff, for temporary loan \$1,000.00

Interest for one year at 4 1/2 per cent \$45.00

\$1,045.00

A. P. Pettit, for temporary loan \$70,000.00

Interest for six months at 4 1/2 per cent \$2,100.00

\$2,100.00

Edward Longmish, for temporary loan \$600.00

Interest for one year at 4 1/2 per cent \$27.00

\$627.00

S. A. Fletcher &amp; Co., for temporary loan \$28,400.00

Interest for six months at 6 per cent \$852.00

\$29,252.00

Eighty-seven bonds L. C. &amp; D. R. R. Co. \$500 each \$43,500.00

Eighty-seven interest coupons, \$30 each \$2,610.00

\$46,110.00

There is an amount due on account of unrepaid coupons of the bonded debt with Wm. L. Elder &amp; Co., New York, \$1,000.00

The amount of the coupons is \$1,000.00

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treasurer on Dec. 1, 1889, the figures are \$191,843.04, and as shown by the settlement sheet of the city, the Sullivan administration has collected from the city of second one-half tax was \$171,678.78, a difference of \$20,164.26.

The city administration planned its expenditure for 1890 on the basis of the false estimate and came out short. Investigation by the Journal yesterday proved the statement that a temporary loan of \$55,000 was made Dec. 31, 1889, and this with the overdraft should be charged as floating debt left over by the Republican administration, making a total of \$51,778.36. This was after paying the semi-annual interest of \$61,894.25. As it paid this interest, the interest payment falling due Jan. 1, 1890, nearly \$62,000 of property was charged to the Sullivan administration.

The same report quoted above, again said:

Judging from sources within our reach, the known debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1890, may be summed up as follows:

Bonded debt \$1,905,500.00

Temporary loan (made Dec. 21, 1889) 25,000.00

Overdraft 26,778.36

Total \$1,957,278.36

Evidently Controller Woolen knew this to be correct, for the report was adopted upon this basis.

Now, as against this floating debt of \$51,778.36, or nearly \$52,000, which the Republican administration left, what will the Sullivan administration have? This is now a little over \$200 in the treasury. The receipts for the rest of the year are not likely to go over \$100,000. It has then, say, \$50,000 to go upon. Its existing expenditure is about \$25,000 per month. At the end of the year the Sullivan administration will have a deficit of \$137,000, and it will have to go to the city of second one-half tax, not in the treasury, about \$135,000, the expenditure of most of which is contracted for in street improvements. It has then, say, \$2,000 left.

Five months running expenses at \$32,000.

Total liabilities \$139,000.

Unexpended appropriation to B. F. W. 135,000.

Total resources in sight 200.00

Excess of liabilities over resources \$137,000.

Possibly Controller Woolen can figure out how he is going to get away from a floating debt in the neighborhood of \$150,000 by Jan. 1, but it cannot be done unless the November taxes amount to a great deal more than they ever have on the same duplicate with the same levy.

Of course, if the Sullivan administration could get away from the city of second one-half tax, for the enormous increase of taxes brought about by the new Democratic tax law will bring plenty of money into the treasury.

PHASES OF POLITICS.

Minnick Looking for Representatives of the Party to Which He Naturally Belongs.

Among the gang loafing about Mayor Sullivan's office yesterday morning was George Minnick, the most constant habitue of the work-house in the city. He was making a maddening argument to the effect that he had been a Democrat all his life, when his eye happened to strike Buekirk, Democratic candidate for police judge.

"You're all right, ain't yer, Judge?" he cried. "You'll go right on, won't yer?"

"I'll take you up as a new man," replied Buekirk, "without charging up any old offenses against you."

"That's right!" cried Minnick, pounding the table in delight. "I know'd yer was all right! Now, there's Mare Sullivan. He's all right, too. He's sent me to the work-house, but I'm going to go to vote for him. He's my man. I'm a Democrat, yer betcher yer life! Say! By—er, I don't believe they'd get me to vote for Buekirk, 'cause he's above or ever right under my nose!"

Half an hour later Minnick came reeling into the door of the Board of Public Works and told the august board was still in session.

"What—a hic—what is this?" he inquired.

"Are you looking for the Mayor?" asked President Condit.

"Naw, Jis got rid er' the Mare."

"The Board of Public Safety is across the hall," suggested Mr. Condit.

"Dees Mr. Condit hang out here?" asked George, reeling forward and ignoring this suggestion.

Nobody answered, and Minnick dropped into a seat by one of the reporters, of whom he asked the names of the members and their politics. "I'm dead leery of you!" he cried, and he looked at the reporter with a look of intense suspicion.

"That young feller in yer Mare's outfit put me dead on to you," he said, turning to the other reporter at his side.

"Yes, he's his ol' self. Purty good one!"

"Well, I guess I'll jist hit 'im fur er piece o' me!"

Just then the board adjourned and the reporter advised Mr. Condit of Minnick's intentions. Mr. Condit slipped out through the private door and went to the controller's office, but Minnick was not to be escaped that way. "Did he get away?" he inquired, springing to his feet and dashing after Mr. Condit.

"He's out there," Clerk Parker was just coming out of the controller's office and tried to close the door, but Minnick would not have it that way. He pushed the clerk aside and went through, catching him by the collar.

Well, he didn't get much money," replied the clerk after a while, when asked how he came out.

Sullivan's Self-Sacrifice.

It is fair to give credit to Mayor Sullivan that he does not draw salary as police judge. This presumption is warranted by nothing appearing on the controller's books to show that he ever presented a voucher of that kind. He is so truly good that it could not be otherwise. He, however, holds on to the police judgeship when there are scores of callow and incapable Democratic lawyers ready to jump at the chance of presiding in that court. Fred Gaull, though, who has been arrested on a charge of selling liquor without a county or city license, will be tried by some other judge.

The Mayor's sensitive honor will not permit him to preside at the trial of one whose place was used as a trap in an effort to weaken the chances of his opponent in the coming election.

There is also danger that if Sullivan should try Gaull his true goodness would be brought to light by a showing that ward-leaders John Higgins, Barney Means and Harry Nolan, agents for Sullivan, bought the two kegs of beer upon which the Mayor's sensitive honor is based. It is hard lines for Sullivan, when he cannot sit as police judge, but he will sacrifice that importance in the case of Gaull, who is to be tried Friday, to escape embarrassing circumstances.

Shutting Out Republican Voters.

The sneaking, gormy manner of the wards of this city, contrived in the interest of Mayor Sullivan, and which of course has not received a word of censure from him, shows worse and worse as a poll of the voters is taken in precincts in strong Republican localities. The law says "each precinct shall contain as nearly as practicable, two hundred electors." Under the Australian system, which makes the casting of a ballot a matter requiring considerable time, the provision would seem to be a fair one, but with this show of fairness comes as disreputable a trick as was ever devised to defraud voters of their franchise. This trick, as discovered by poll-takers, is to crowd into a Republican precinct a great number of voters, so many that all will not be able to get in their ballots during the allotted time and those shut out will be that much gain to the Democratic ticket. The manner of illustration of this sharp practice is shown by a poll of the fourteenth precinct, Second ward, which has just been completed. This poll has been carefully taken and shows a total of 435 voters, twice the number allotted by law to a precinct. No. 14 is bounded by Peru street on the east, Central avenue on the west, Seventh street on the south and Ninth street on the north. A large number of Republican voters were thrown out of the First ward into the Second ward in order to make the first-named ward Democratic.

Jews Will Remember Him.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

If the Democratic candidate for city clerk has been correctly quoted he is fearful lest some people might mistake him for a Jew, and he hastens to inform the public that such is not the case; that his father was

an Englishman and his mother was born in Dublin. The gentleman could have spared himself all this trouble. No one would ever take him for a Jew. That class of people generally make their living by their own exertion; they are neither office-seekers nor voters. That class of people who come to the polls to vote for the honor there is in it, and not for self. As the gentleman has rushed into print to deny the statement that he is a Jew, he has shown the Jewish religion will certainly remember him on election day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.

PERSISTENT PROHIBITION.

A Few of Them Nominate a City Ticket with Ward Councilmen.

The Prohibitionists of the city, numbering about seventy-five, including several women and children, met in the court-house last night to nominate a city ticket. It was expected the Circuit or Criminal court would be ready for their use, but the persons having charge of the building found all about the matter, and the doors were not unlocked to admit them. With the persistence of their party, this handful of Prohibition voters was not to be thwarted.

So they made an assembly room of the main lower hall. Upon the broad east stairway the ladies were seated with some of the elderly men. The rest stood against the walls in the middle of the floor. Some difficulty occurred in selecting a chairman. Mr. Pollock declined to serve on account of severe rheumatism. Mr. Rose, who had many friends, acquiesced with the honor under the guise of harmony until Felix T. McWhirter secured the nomination.

The sectional distrust which was supposed to have been allayed when the Central and Capital City clubs became one would crop out now and then but did not destroy altogether the harmony of the proceedings. In nominating a ticket the following was the result:

Mayor—Clarence J. Bond.

Police Judge—Wynan J. Hockett.

Councilman at Large—A. W. Hillman, S. J. C. Hill, C. W. Oaks, O. T. Cumber and B. F. Carter.

The following were the nominations of ward councilmen:

First ward—William Penfield.

Second ward—J. M. Millson.

Third ward—John Ballard.

Fourth ward—John Ballard.

Fifth ward—T. J. McHale.

Sixth ward—Israel Bay.

Seventh ward—Israel Bay.

Eighth ward—Israel Bay.

Ninth ward—John Tamm.

Tenth ward—W. W. Harburn.

Eleventh ward—J. M. Cook.

Twelfth ward—S. P. Carroll.

Thirteenth ward—G. T. Sullivan.

Fourteenth ward—John Ballard.

Fifteenth ward—James Givens.

A committee of five on resolutions was appointed, and while it was reading and discussing a report that had been prepared by Mr. McWhirter and Mr. Rose. The resolutions were then read to the meeting, asserting belief in "a reform municipal government, as the basis of prosperity, but claiming that the charter and improvements of which the Democrats boast are due more to natural growth than to the Democratic party. They favored public improvements, deprecated the indifference of the old parties to the evils of the liquor traffic, and favored that the present government of police dare say a word in opposition to the saloon. It was further asserted that the day after the Fourth of July traffic is far more important than the building of the viaduct. The Democrats were condemned for leaving Kiesel's garden out of the limit, so as to prevent the escape of police interference. These resolutions were adopted unanimously, but in order that no voter may be unkind of his sin in not voting the Prohibition ticket, Mr. Rose introduced another, giving every voter fair warning of the guilt that would be upon him for such moral delinquency. This was also adopted.

Mr. Jacques, who was then called on for a speech, said the party never had so fair an outlook for success in the city as now. He said the character of the nominees of the old parties. Mayor Sullivan, he remarked, has made bad appointments, and the city never had so fair an outlook for success in the city as now. He said the character of the nominees of the old parties. Mayor Sullivan, he remarked, has made bad appointments, and the city never had so fair an outlook for success in the city as now.

The Mayor, under the charter, is a czar and directly responsible for not removing the Board of Public Safety.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

Local News Notes.

Marriage licenses were yesterday issued to Robert Brown and Cora Campbell, David Smith and Lettie Sowder, Charles H. Knight and Lizzie May Robbins, Allan Sutton and Maudie Taylor, Rezin B. Waer and Esther E. Kennedy, James W. Vaughan and Cora Wells, John D. Wilkins and Anna Van Walters, James T. Debes and Nellie A. Hart.

Building permits were procured yesterday by J. F. Edgington, dwelling, North Illinois street, \$2,750; Martin Gallivan, two cottages, Sanders street, near McKernan, \$1,764; H. B. Fator, dwelling, North Tennessee street, \$2,500.

Personal and Society.

Dr. G. E. Hunt has returned from a three weeks' trip to the East.

Miss James H. Baldwin and daughter, Miss Rose, are at Asheville, N. C.

Miss Rosa Nelson, of Galion, O., is visiting her friend, Miss Hattie Woodbury, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Hankey and Mr. W. F. C. Golt will leave here Friday for the seashore.

Mrs. Frederick Shepherd, of Woodruff Place, has returned from a week's visit at Martinsville.

Miss Belle Baldwin has returned from a two months' sojourn in the mountains of East Tennessee.

Miss Mae Stranbridge, of Chicago, is visiting the family of Mr. J. W. Roberts, on Central avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Schleicher left for Chicago yesterday. From Chicago they will go to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Griffiths are the guests of the Misses Capria at their villa near Florence, Italy.

Captain and Mrs. J. B. Curtis have returned from their visit to Mrs. Curtis's parents and friends in the East.

Mr. Robert M. Burns, superintendent of the Pullman works, visited the family of Mr. O. P. Morton last week.